

Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
Rural District Council



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1937



TONYPANDY :
ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.

1938



Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1937



TONYPANDY :
ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.


—
1938

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Preface	5
Obituary	5
Committees	6
Staff	7
General Statistics	8
Social Conditions	8
Vital Statistics (Births, Deaths, Maternal Mortality, etc.) ...	9
Infantile Mortality	11
Infantile Mortality (Glamorgan Administrative County) ...	12
Total Deaths (all causes)	13
Health Services—	
Laboratory Examinations	14
Ambulance Facilities	14
Nursing in the Home	14
Maternity and Child Welfare—	
Clinics	15
Summary of Health Visitors' Reports (Clinics and Home Visits)	16
Maternity and Child Welfare (Costs)	17
Birthday Trust Fund	18
Infant Life Protection	19
Cases Treated at County Clinics	20
Conception Control Clinic	20
Nutrition Talks	20
Midwifery and Maternity Services	21
Hospitals	22

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases	...	...	23
Tuberculosis	...	...	27
Cancer	...	...	28
Summary of Patients' Register (Rhiwfelen Isolation Hospital)	...	...	31
Prevention of Blindness	...	...	34
Immunization against Diphtheria	...	...	34
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area—			
Water, Drainage and Sewerage, etc.	...	...	35
Rivers, Closet Accommodation, Public Cleansings, etc.	...	...	37
Legal Proceedings	...	...	41
Housing	...	...	41
Inspection of Houses	...	...	42
Inspection of Factories, Workshops, etc.	...	...	43
Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	...	44
Milk, Meat, etc.	...	...	44-45
Summary of the Sanitary Work carried out by the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council during the year ending 31st December, 1937	...	...	46
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the year, 1937	...	...	48
Graph showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, T.B. Death Rate and Population (in 1,000's for the last 17 years)	...	...	51





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28856442>

PREFACE.

THE year under review passed all too quickly. There was much to be done, not only in the co-ordinating and unifying of the services, but in their expansion, as well as the usual and normal routine work. The latter is apt to be interrupted frequently and possibly severely at times owing to the exigences of the moment. In Public Health work, as in other departments of life, the less important has to give way to the more important with a consequent loss of sequence and upset of time table.

It is not intended to give a review of the work in this preface, as appropriate comments are made under each heading later on; but in a general way the following are signalled out as worthy of notice:—

- (a) Water supply ;
- (b) Milk supply ;
- (c) Infectious disease (including tuberculosis and the Fever Hospital) ;
- (d) Housing ;
- (e) Sewage works ;
- (f) The loss in population and continued unemployment.

Much has been done during the year, but there still remains much more for the future.

Obituary.—The late Councillor D. W. Hughes.

I cannot close without making mention with deep regret of the death of the late Councillor D. W. Hughes on 18th October 1937.

Mr. Hughes had served on the Council for very many years, and had given of his best both to the Council and to the district where he lived.

He was always unassuming and kindly, ready to help, and it was with sincere sorrow that all who knew him heard of his death.

Chairman of the Council : P. JEFFERIES, Esq., J.P.

COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. BETTY ;

and Councillors A. EVANS, T. GRIFFITHS, J. W. CLAYTON, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, W. JENKINS, G. JOHN, E. J. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCKE, Dr. W. MOODY-JONES, and S. C. TEMBLETT ; with Mrs. WARBURTON, Llantrisant ; Mrs. DAVIES, Tynant ; Mrs. DAVID EVANS, Tonyrefail ; Mrs. EVANS, Tonyrefail ; Mrs. MORGAN, Gilfach Goch ; and Mrs. HARRIS, Llantwit Fardre, as co-opted members.

Hospital Committee.

Chairman : Councillor G. JOHN ;

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, A. EVANS, T. GRIFFITHS, Dr. W. MOODY-JONES, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, E. G. LLEWELLYN, A. R. LOCKE, W. LONG, S. C. TEMBLETT, and W. THOMAS.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman : Councillor A. R. LOCKE ;

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, D. J. DAVIES, A. EVANS, T. GRIFFITHS, E. LLEWELLYN, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, G. JOHN, Dr. W. MOODY-JONES, S. C. TEMBLETT, and W. LONG.

Housing Committee.

Chairman : Councillor E. J. LLEWELLYN ;

and Councillors Mrs. BETTY, D. J. DAVIES, A. EVANS, T. GRIFFITHS, F. E. WHEREAT, I. JACOB, P. JEFFERIES, G. JOHN, A. R. LOCKE, W. LONG, and S. C. TEMBLETT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. & S.).

Medical Officer of Contraceptive Clinic.

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Llantrisant.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. J. DYER, 72 Collenna Road, Tonyrefail (Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Mr. W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Ty-Gwyn, Penygawsi, Llantrisant Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College).

Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. M. JENKINS, 33 High Street, Tonyrefail (Certificate of Midwifery Board).

Mrs. H. GREY, Edelweiss, Newtown, Llantwit Fardre (Certificate of Midwifery Board, Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; County Council Social Science Certificate).

Mrs. B. JAMES, Highcroft, Pontypridd (State Registered Nurse; Certificate of Midwifery Board; Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Clerical Staff.

Miss D. A. DAVIES.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Matron.

Miss L. BASSETT.

1 Sister.

1 Staff Nurse.

4 Assistant Nurses.

1 Probationer Nurse.

Additional Nurses are employed if and when it is found necessary.

LLANTRISANT & LLANTWIT FARDRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District : 18,433 acres.

Population : 1931 Census, 25,908 ; 1937 (estimated), 24,480.

Number of Inhabited Houses : 1931 Census, 5,551 ; 1937 (estimated), 5,655.

Number of Families or separate occupiers : 1931 Census, 5,976 ; 1937 (estimated), 6,100.

Rateable Value of District (after de-rating) : £79,911.

Sum produced by a Penny Rate : £230.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area has lost an estimated population of 650 during the year (Registrar General's Report).

There has been a slight increase in employment in a few localities only, and this is probably of a temporary nature.

One new factor which may affect our area to a great extent must be mentioned, and that is the new Trading Estate at Tre-forest. This is built partly in our district. Whether a large number of people from this area will be employed there and whether new houses will be built to accommodate any extra population remains to be seen.

Generally speaking, unemployment is still very prevalent with its attendant poverty and all the evils in its train.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births has decreased, being 418 against 440 for 1936. This gives a Birth Rate of 17.07 against 17.27 for 1936.

General Death Rate.

This has increased over that of 1936, being 12.91 against 10.98 for 1936.

Death Rate of Infants under one year.

The number of deaths of infants was 29. This gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 69. The Infant Death Rate for 1936 was 64.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The deaths from this disease numbered 24 against 11 for 1936, making a rate, in relation to total deaths, of 74.05 against 40 for 1936.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 36 against 27 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases (all forms).

The number for 1937 is 49 against 61 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were five maternal deaths. This was a big jump from the previous year, as there were no deaths in 1936. There seems to be a certain number of these deaths that are inevitable.

It is felt, however, that in some cases a greater co-operation and understanding on the part of the mother would help a great deal in diminishing these tragedies.

Live Births.

		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	206	...	195	...	401
Illegitimate	...	9	...	8	...	17
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	215	...	203	...	418
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population : 17.07 against 17.27 for 1936.

Still Births.

		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	5	...	2	...	7
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	5	...	2	...	7
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births was 14.1, which is considerably less than the previous year, that being 54.83. This is a very low rate.

Deaths.

<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
170	...	146	...	316

Rate per 1,000 of population, 12.91 as against 10.98 for the previous year.

Number of Deaths occurring in institutions : 76.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth : 5.

<i>Cause.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
				<i>Local.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	...	2	...	4.7	0.94
Other puerperal causes	...	3	...	7.0	2.17
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	...	5	...	11.7	3.11
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under one year.

		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	19	...	8	...	27
Illegitimate	...	2	...	—	...	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		21		8		29
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	67.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	117.1

All infants, per 1,000 live births	...	69.3
------------------------------------	-----	------

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	2

Infantile Mortality.

DISEASE.	AGE.									
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	7	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Inanition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Operative Shock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina-bifida ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melaenae Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastoid Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Strangulated Hernia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	12	4	2	—	18	4	5	2	—	29

Glamorgan (Administrative County).

Infant Mortality Rates, 1937.

DISTRICT.	Total No. of Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Administrative County.....	10,942	714	65
Urban Districts	8,336	549	66
Rural Districts	2,606	165	63
England and Wales	—	—	58
URBAN DISTRICTS—			
Aberdare	605	44	73
Barry	495	29	59
Bridgend	159	11	69
Caerphilly	620	43	69
Cowbridge Borough.....	13	1	77
Gellygaer	675	26	38
Glyncorrwg.....	196	13	66
Llwlchwyr.....	375	26	69
Maesteg	391	25	64
Mountain Ash	554	47	85
Neath Borough	470	27	57
Ogmore and Garw	308	35	95
Penarth	200	16	80
Pontypridd	637	44	69
Porthcawl	74	3	40
Port Talbot Borough.....	698	38	54
Rhondda	1,806	121	67
RURAL DISTRICTS—			
Cardiff	352	20	57
Cowbridge	159	10	63
Gower.....	141	7	50
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre...	418	29	69
Neath	643	41	64
Penybont.....	435	28	64
Pontardawe.....	458	30	65

Total Deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							M.	F.
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	170...	146
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12
10. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
11. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
16. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	32
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
30. Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5
32. Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
33. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
34. Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
35. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
37. Diarrhoea (over 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Examinations.

All Laboratory examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

These are :—

- A. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the Fever Hospital ;
- B. Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :
 - 1. Milk.
 - 2. Drinking water.
 - 3. Sewage.
- C. Any other examination which may be deemed necessary.

Ambulance Facilities.

The following ambulances are available for the purpose stated :—

Council's own ambulance.—Conveyance of cases of infectious disease to and from the Isolation Hospital.

Llwynypia Hospital Ambulance.—Transport of cases of acute illness to Llwynypia Hospital. The scheme for the treatment of complicated maternity cases at this Hospital provides for the conveyance of women to the Hospital by that Ambulance.

St. John's Ambulance Service.—These Ambulances are employed for the transport of cases of illness, road and works casualties to Hospital or to the patients' homes. Payment must be made for these services. Collieries, works and private individuals may subscribe regularly to the Priory, and an Ambulance can then be used without further charge.

Nursing in the Home.

There are five nurses in the district for home nursing :—one each in Gylfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Llantwit Fardre, and one in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area.

There is also one part-time nurse from Penygraig, for the Tonyrefail district.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics.

There are six clinic centres, in which five Ante-natal and six Infant Welfare Sessions are held. They are situated as follows :— one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Coedely, Beddau, Llan-trisant and Church Village.

On the whole the clinics have been very well attended. The Ante-natal Clinic sessions at Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch, together with the Tonyrefail Infant Welfare Clinic session, are at present overcrowded. It is proposed to divide each session now held into two sessions.

Furthermore, the number of clinic sessions now held are quite inadequate for a really efficient Ante-natal service. It is therefore necessary that many more sessions should be added to those now held for Ante-natal work, as well as a few for Infant Welfare work.

The plans for the construction of three new clinics, one each at Beddau, Gilfach Goch and Talbot Green, have been completed ; grants allowed and building will commence in the early part of 1938.

Increased Grants of Milk and Increased " Scale " allowances.

Under Circular 1519 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health, the Council agreed to (a) increase the Income Scale by 1/- per head ; (b) grant milk to expectant mothers under the Income Scale from the fourth month of pregnancy onwards instead of the sixth month as hitherto ; (c) grant half-pint of fresh milk or its equivalent in dried milk to children under the " scale " from the age of two years to school age, or, alternatively, till the age of five years if they do not go to school.

Arrangements are in force with the Glamorgan County Council whereby children suffering from certain ailments are treated at the County Council's Clinics. At present the following treatment clinics are open to children :—

Dental.

Ophthalmic.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Orthopaedic.

Women attending Ante-natal Clinics and nursing mothers can also have dental treatment, providing they are below the Council's scale of income, and the number taking advantage of this is increasing greatly.

The Birth Control Clinic is carried on as before, and Dr. Sybil Morgan's Report is given later.

Summary of Health Visitors' Reports.

Attendance at Clinics.

	Infants under 1 year.		Children 1-5 years.		Average per Session.	Expectant Mothers		
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		First Visits	Total Visits	Average per Session.
Coedely ...	39	567	6	574	48	17	80	6
Gilfach Goch ...	62	731	5	1000	54	63	184	15
Tonyrefail ...	75	742	7	1225	81	68	212	17
Llantwit Fardre	26	167	6	256	35	—	—	—
Llantrisant ...	42	795	8	554	56	23	112	9
Beddau ...	59	566	14	859	59	63	178	15
Totals ...	303	3571	46	4468		234	766	

Home Visits. (*Maternity and Child Welfare*).

	Children			Expectant Mothers	
	Under 1 year.		1-5 yrs.	First Visits.	Total Visits.
	First Visits.	Total Visits.	Total Visits.		
Nurse JENKINS—					
Gilfach Goch ...	82	279	720	102	138
Tonyrefail ...	130	414	944	133	186
Nurse GREY—					
Beddau ...	64	386	637	58	144
Llantwit Fardre ...	39	294	527	33	84
Nurse JAMES—					
Coedely ...	47	420	553	17	80
Llantrisant ...	74	617	918	23	112
TOTALS ...	436	2410	4299	366	744

Maternity and Child Welfare.

COSTS OF ISSUES OF MILK, FOODSTUFFS, AND OTHER MEDICAL SUNDRIES.

FREE ISSUES.	Llantrisant	Llantwit Fardre	Beddau	Coedely	Tonyrefail	Gilfach Goch	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fresh Milk ...	143 13 4	97 15 3½	312 7 7½	166 1 10½	472 1 6	362 14 8	1554 14 3½
Dried Milk ...	38 9 4	24 9 0	99 0 2	88 17 11½	265 5 9	239 15 7	755 17 9½
Other Foods ...	8 9 2	3 4 3	9 17 7½	7 9 10½	14 8 0	12 17 1	56 6 0½
Sundry Medical Requisites ...	1 9 1½	2 4	1 15 10½	1 19 4	2 15 1	2 12 5½	10 14 2½
TOTAL ...	192 1 0	125 10 10½	423 1 3½	264 9 0½	754 10 4	617 19 9½	2377 12 4
SALES AT COST PRICE—							
Dried Milk ...	61 13 8	2 9 6	10 18 6	18 13 6	25 2 9	24 13 2	143 11 1
Other Foods ...	7 6 10	1 10 1	3 7 1	4 0 6½	2 12 7½	3 0 0	21 17 2
Sundry Medical Requisites ...	2 2 10	6	17 10	19 4	11 4	7 9	4 19 7
TOTAL ...	71 3 4	4 0 1	15 3 5	23 13 4½	28 6 8½	28 0 1	170 7 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	263 4 4	129 10 11½	438 4 8½	288 2 5	782 17 0½	646 0 8½	2548 0 2

Birthday Trust Fund.

During the year each of the Council's five Ante-Natal Clinics was privileged to receive from the Birthday Trust Fund the following foodstuffs for expectant mothers enrolled as members, namely :—

"Ostermilk "	...	...	144
"Marmite "	...	...	144
"Ovaltine "	...	...	144

The Council have been fortunate in obtaining a further six months' supply of the above foodstuffs. In addition, a quantity of "Dettol" Disinfectant and packages of sterilised dressings are issued to expectant mothers.

This help so kindly given by the Birthday Trust Fund has been much appreciated by the mothers and by myself as Medical Officer.

The Birthday Trust Fund Scheme is an experiment on a fairly large scale confined to three distressed areas, of which our area forms part of one, to determine the effect of extra and medically regulated foodstuffs, together with maternity packages of sterilised dressings and disinfectants, on

- (a) Maternal Mortality—
 - Puerperal sepsis.
 - Allied causes.
- (b) Infant Mortality :—
 - Still births.
 - Neo-natal Deaths.
- (c) Incidence of puerperal sepsis.

It should be noted that the foodstuffs now distributed are not identical in each area, as the present experiment is designed for deciding which constituents in the supplements previously provided are the most beneficial.

No results can be judged unless we have a corresponding group of the same type of patient who gets nothing in his way, in order to make a comparison.

This has meant the keeping of a large number of records and keeping in touch with the headquarters of the Fund in London from time to time. We have had visits from Dr. Balfour, who acts as their Medical Officer.

It is claimed that the good results hitherto achieved have been fully maintained, including a reduction in the Still-birth rate.

I am indebted to Lady Williams, the Honorary Secretary of the Joint Council of Midwifery, for permission to reprint the following statistics, which cover all the supplied areas in the country.

PARTICULARS OF RESULTS OF JOINT COUNCIL OF MIDWIFERY NUTRITION SCHEME FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS
FROM JULY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1937.

Cases receiving Special Foods.

PERIOD.	Total Number of Mothers Receiving Food.	Puerperal Death Rate from Sepsis.	Puerperal Death Rate from other causes.	Total Puerperal Death Rate.	Maternal Death Rate from associated causes.	Infant Death Rate (Still-birth and Neo-natal).
July 1st to December 31st, 1937	4,446	Nil	0.45	0.45	0.67	54

Cases not receiving Special Foods.

PERIOD.	Total Number of Mothers not Receiving Food.	Puerperal Death Rate from Sepsis.	Puerperal Death Rate from other causes.	Total Puerperal Death Rate	Maternal Death Rate from associated causes.	Infant Death Rate (Still-birth and Neo-natal).
July 1st to December 31st, 1937	9,040	1.77	1.77	3.54	1.33	83

NOTE.—All rates in the above tables are calculated per 1,000 total births.

These figures, which have been kindly supplied by the Medical Officers of Health of the areas concerned, are necessarily provisional.

E. J. KINGSNORTH, A.I.A.

Number of Cases Treated at the Treatment Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council.

(A) CHILDREN UNDER FIVE :

(1) Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	11
(2) Dental	...	...	...	...	39
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	15
(4) Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	11

(B) EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS :

(1) Dental	115
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

COMPLICATED MATERNITY CASES.

Number of Women admitted to Llwynypia Hospital	...	13
Number of Home Helps provided	...	1

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT.

Number of persons on Register	...	...	...	...	1
Number of children on Register	...	...	...	...	1
Number of children who died	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of children who removed during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
Proceedings taken during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil

CONCEPTION CONTROL CLINIC.

REPORT BY DR. SYBIL MORGAN.

During the past year, 49 women attended this clinic for the purpose of receiving contraceptive advice. Of these, six were new patients, and the remaining 43 re-visits, the majority of the women coming from Llantrisant, Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch districts.

Nutrition Talks.

In addition to the talks and advice given by the Council's officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, special lectures were given at the Coedely, Beddau and Llantwit Fardre areas.

The Lecturer was Miss Margaret Green, who illustrated her talks by helpful diagrams, charts and posters.

Her talks were much appreciated by the mothers, and for quite a time after finishing her lecture Miss Green was surrounded by mothers asking her questions.

More may be made of the educational side in this sort of Public Health work.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Consulting Obstetrician :

Professor GILBERT I. STRACHAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The services of Professor Strachan are available to any prospective mother attending any of the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, and who presents any complications requiring specialised treatment during labour.

This service may be arranged only through the Medical Officer of Health. Provision is also made for consultations with Dr. Strachan for women attending the Ante-natal Clinics and showing signs of special difficulty, and for cases of puerperal fever.

Midwives—County Midwifery Service.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, which came into force on 1st August, 1937, the County Council continued to be the Supervising Authority, and the scheme provides a service of midwives for the whole area, which is, on the boundaries of other areas, interchangeable where necessity arises.

The scheme is composed of a definite number of midwives who are now in the employ of the Council and whose posts are superannuated.

In our area there are seven County Midwives : two in Beddau and Llantwit Fardre area, one in the Pontyclun and Llantrisant area, two for Gilfach Goch, and two in the Tonyrefail and Coedely area.

Also there are two independent midwives practising in the area.

Although there was for some time after the commencement of the scheme some misgivings in the district as to its working, there is no reason why it should not work efficiently and well. Each midwife is directly under the County ; she is only allowed to do seven cases per month and eight in an emergency ; she is on the telephone ; she can order a taxi when necessary ; and by communicating with headquarters at Cardiff can always get relief when necessary.

From a personal point of view she is also better off, ~~as~~ she is now pensionable, gets a month's holiday per year, one day per week, and from time to time can be sent away for special courses at the County Council's expense.

With a little time and patience, the scheme should work smoothly.

Hospitals.

There has been no change in the general and special hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the district.

Hospitals are an essential part of modern life, and hospitals are needed where everyone can be sure of immediate access without the fear of refusal or delay on economic grounds or lack of accommodation.

In reviewing the general health of the district and causes of death and sickness and the inability of a great number of mothers, through various reasons, to nurse their children properly at home, I am of the opinion that possibly more lives could be saved and suffering prevented, if prompt and effective hospitalization of these patients could be carried out; together with, of course, proper appreciation and co-operation on the part of the persons affected.

General Hospitals.

This area is served by : —

- (1) Llwynypia Hospital ;
- (2) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Most people know of the tremendous waiting list and the difficulty of getting into Cardiff Royal Infirmary as an in-patient and even as an out-patient.

There is room, not only in this area, but in the whole country, for increasing largely the number of beds and accommodation in General Hospitals.

I feel that there should be a greater number of maternity beds available, together with some post-natal beds, for the Council's service.

From this point of view it is gratifying to know that a new, large and up-to-date hospital is being built by the County Council at Church Village.

Special Hospitals—Tuberculosis.

These hospitals and Sanatoria are under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association also complain of lack of beds, difficulty of staffing, etc., troubles which appear to be common throughout the country.

Fever Hospital.

I must again emphasize the tremendous difficulty in the working of a fever hospital without cubicle beds.

Last year the principle of a cubicle block was unanimously agreed upon by the Council and ratified during the current year by the present Council. The plans were drawn up and approved of by the Council and submitted to the Welsh Board of Health with a view to securing a grant from the Commissioner for Distressed Areas.

However, under the 1929 Local Government Act, an arrangement for the grouping of certain local authorities to co-ordinate under a joint authority in running a joint Infectious Diseases Hospital to serve two or more authorities, had been adopted by the County Council. Certain fever hospitals in the County were scheduled to remain as a basis around which a bigger and more up-to-date hospital serving several areas could be built; the object of this being that such a hospital would be run more efficiently in the way of staffing arrangements, and would be more modern in type, and, of course, it would be more economical.

Having this in mind the Welsh Board of Health refused to recommend the application to the Commissioner for the purposes of grant.

Prevalence and control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was comparatively small, and the hospital was not at any time even full until the late autumn, when Scarlet Fever began to increase and there occurred a more or less localised epidemic of paratyphoid disease.

Also during the latter half of the year "epidemic diarrhoea" was very prevalent, as also were measles and whooping-cough, though to a lesser extent.

Enteric Disease.

The work entailed in the tracing and control of the epidemic of paratyphoid fever was far more than might be indicated by the number of cases, due to the number of visits paid to the homes, the number of samples of milk and water and other foodstuffs taken for laboratory analysis, and the great difficulty in getting these cases into hospital owing to the fact that :

- (a) We had no cubicle accommodation ;
- (b) Our hospital at that time happened to be rather full ;
- (c) It was difficult to get these cases into outside hospitals.

As it was, four cases were sent to Cardiff City Isolation Hospital, and the rest were taken into our own Hospital.

There were in all eight cases notified, one of which proved not to be enteric disease, and one of which proved to be a true typhoid.

The outbreak occurred entirely in the Tonyrefail area, except for one case in Beddau. All cases made a good recovery.

This epidemic has already been the subject of a special report to the Council. Suffice it to say that the Council gave every help and consideration ; and everything that was possible to be done at the time was done, including the distribution of handbills warning householders.

The Welsh Board of Health and County Medical Officer of Health took a keen interest, and gave all the help and advice in their power, as also did the medical practitioners of the area, for which much gratitude was felt.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 44 cases notified : 8 were from the Tonyrefail district, 8 from the Giffach Goch area, 18 from the Pontyclun and Llantrisant area, and 10 from the Beddau and Church Village area. All the cases were admitted to hospital. In addition, 17 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to our hospital for other authorities.

It will be seen that there was a low incidence of scarlet fever in our area throughout the year, the number for 1936 being 98. This was remarkable in that the surrounding areas were suffering from epidemics of this disease, as evidenced by the number admitted to our hospital from outside areas.

Late in the year, however, the incidence began to increase in our area, apparently spreading from outside.

On the whole the cases were of a mild type, complications being few.

Diphtheria.

There were 35 cases notified and the same number were admitted to hospital. Of these, 24 were from the Beddau and Llantwit Fardre area, 7 from the Tonyrefail area, one from Pontyclun and Llantrisant, and 3 from Gilfach Goch.

The rather large number from the Beddau and Llantwit Fardre was accounted for by an outbreak at the Cottage Homes, Church Village.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases—35 against 20 for 1936, and at the time same the severity was very much more pronounced, the type of disease being without doubt what is known as the *gravis* type.

This showed itself in the increased length of stay of the patients at the hospital, in the number of complications, in their greater severity, and naturally in the slowness of the progress made.

This type of disease causes great anxiety in treatment and prognosis. In spite of the severity of the disease, however, no deaths occurred.

Meningitis.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was admitted to hospital in the early Spring. The case made a very good recovery.

Chicken Pox.

One case of severe chicken pox was admitted to hospital during the year.

Puerperal Fever.

Four cases were notified during the year, one of great severity.

Two cases were treated at the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital, by arrangement. One of very mild incidence remained at home. These three recovered, but the one of great severity died at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Erysipelas.

Five cases were notified, one of which was treated at our own hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were three cases notified, of whom one was treated at Llwynypia Hospital as an out-patient, and one severe case at Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases shows a slight increase over the preceding year, being 45 against 41 for 1936; of these, 35 were pulmonary, and 10 non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The deaths numbered 24 against 11 for the previous year. Twenty deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 were due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of these deaths only one had not been previously notified. This shows a very high percentage of notification.

Out of the above number of notified cases, 22 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment. A few of the later notified cases were admitted early in the following year.

It will be seen that only just over half of the total number were treated in hospitals and sanatoria, and of these by far the larger number were of the non-pulmonary type, allowing the *open* type of case to go on spreading the disease.

Many were in too advanced a state to derive any benefit whatsoever from institutional treatment. A few were so late in seeking medical advice that they were almost moribund when first seen.

Some refused to go into sanatoria on the grounds of:

- (a) In the case of mothers, they found it difficult to leave home;
- (b) In the case of the head of the family there were economic reasons militating against their removal to hospital.

Action was found necessary to prevent one person suffering from tuberculosis from being employed in the milk trade.

In view of the fact of the tremendous importance of the three main causes of the incidence of tuberculosis, namely:—(a) close and continuous contact with an open case; (b) deficient housing, which is closely related to (a); and (c) diet, which is closely related to wage earning capacity, and also to the problem of clean milk, it is obvious from what main points this problem should be attacked.

Tuberculosis.

Age periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Years.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
5—15	2	3	4	1	—	—	2	1
15—25	7	11	1	1	2	6	—	—
25—35	2	3	—	1	2	4	—	—
35—45	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	18	17	6	4	8	12	3	1

Tuberculosis Visits.

	<i>Total visits.</i>			
Mrs. Jenkins	35
Mrs. Grey	36
Mrs. James	76

Incidence of Tuberculosis notified in each Ward.

		<i>Pulmonary</i> <i>T.B.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i> <i>T.B.</i>		<i>Total</i>
Tonyrefail	...	11	...	2	...	13
Gilfach Goch	...	15	...	2	...	17
Town Ward	...	4	...	5	...	9
Llantwit Fardre Parish	...	5	...	1	...	6
TOTAL	...	35	...	10	...	45

Cancer.

Deaths from Cancer were 36, compared with 27 for the preceding year ; an increase of 9.

The organs affected were :—

<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
Stomach	...	7	Genital organs	...	1
Lungs	...	2	Stomach	...	4
Face	...	1	Bowel	...	1
Tongue	...	2	Colon	...	3
Rectum	...	2	Uterus	...	2
Lacrymal Glands		1	Brain	...	1
Jaw	...	1	Cervix	...	2
Prostate	...	1	Oesophagus	...	1
			Gall bladder	...	1
			Breast	...	2
			Cæcum	...	1
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	...	17	Total	...	19
		<hr/>			<hr/>

The high prevalence of this disease and its apparent increase makes it a question of paramount importance which should be taken up on a national basis something after the style of the Welsh National Memorial Association in relation to Tuberculosis. It is not improbable that in the near future the Government may take up this question seriously.

Notified Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-55 years.	55 and over.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	21	14	6	1	2	...	...	...	44
Diphtheria	2	11	10	5	1	...	...	...	35
Enteric Fever	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	4	5	4	1	3	...	2	3	22
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Small-pox
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery
Encephalitis Lethargica
Membranous Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox
TOTALS	10	35	33	20	9	7	1	3	5 ... 123

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.					Number Notified	Number Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	44	61	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	35	35	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	8	4	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	3	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	22	—	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	2	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5	1	—
Cerebro spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Dysentery.	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	—	1	—

The extra number of Scarlet Fever cases were admitted to our hospital for outside authorities.

Four of our cases of Enteric Fever were sent to outside hospitals.

Three of the four cases of Puerperal disease were nursed in outside hospitals.

RHIWFELEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients' Register.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Date Admitted.</i>	<i>Date Discharged.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
1.	Brynsadler	... 2/ 1/37	... 1/ 2/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
2.	Aberthin	... 5/ 1/37	...30/ 1/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
3.	Llantwit Fardre	4/ 1/37	...15/ 1/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
4.	Llantrisant	...16/ 1/37	...22/ 2/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
5.	Tonteg	...21/ 1/37	...20/ 2/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
6.	Pontyclun	...22/ 1/37	... 1/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
7.	Trebanog	...23/ 1/37	... 6/ 3/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
8.	Gilfach Goch	...24/ 1/37	...13/ 2/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
9.	Llantrisant	...25/ 1/37	... 1/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
10.	Llantrisant	...29/ 1/37	...13/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
11.	Tynant	...31/ 1/37	... 1/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
12.	Beddau	... 1/ 2/37	... 9/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
13.	Pontyclun	... 1/ 2/37	...16/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
14.	Tynant	... 2/ 2/37	...13/ 2/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
15.	Tonyrefail	... 5/ 2/37	...28/ 4/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
16.	Church Village	... 5/ 2/37	... 6/ 3/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
17.	Pontyclun	...14/ 2/37	...15/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
18.	Talbot	...17/ 2/37	.. 25/ 3/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
19.	Llanharan	...19/ 2/37	... 1/ 5/37	...Scarlet Fever...Otorrhoea	—
20.	Pontyclun	... 8/ 3/37	...15/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever... and Quinsy	—
21.	Church Village	...11/ 3/37	...20/ 3/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
22.	Tonyrefail	...17/ 3/37	...13/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
23.	Tonyrefail	...19/ 3/37	... 4/ 5/37	...Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—
24.	Gilfach Goch	...22/ 3/37	...14/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
25.	Cowbridge	...27/ 3/37	...28/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
26.	Talygarn	...29/ 3/37	...28/ 4/37	...Scarlet Fever...Enlgd. Glands	—
27.	Pontyclun	... 2/ 4/37	... 1/ 5/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
28.	Pontyclun	...19/ 4/37	... 2/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...Enlgd. Glands	—
29.	Gilfach Goch	...26/ 4/37	... 7/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...Bronchitis	—
30.	Tonyrefail	... 4/ 5/37	...15/ 5/37	...Diphtheria ...	—
31.	Gilfach Goch	...15/ 5/37	...17/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
32.	Gilfach Goch	...14/ 5/37	... 9/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
33.	Llantrisant	...19/ 5/37	... 2/ 7/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
34.	Llantrisant	...24/ 5/37	...22/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
35.	Llanharry	... 6/ 6/37	...28/ 6/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Date Admitted.</i>	<i>Date Discharged.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>
36.	Beddan	...18/ 6/37	...22/ 7/37	...Diphtheria	...
37.	Tynant	...21/ 6/37	...12/ 7/37	...Chicken Pox	...
38.	Llanharry	...22/ 6/37	...19/ 7/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
39.	Penrhiwfer	...25/ 6/37	...19/ 7/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
40.	Beddan	...25/ 6/37	...27/ 7/37	...Diphtheria	...
41.	Church Village	...25/ 6/37	...11/10/37	...Diphtheria	...
42.	Church Village	...29/ 6/37	...25/ 8/37	...Diphtheria	...
43.	Church Village	...29/ 6/37	...13/ 8/37	...Diphtheria	...
44.	Church Village	...30/ 6/37	...11/10/37	...Diphtheria	...
45.	Church Village	...30/ 6/37	...27/ 7/37	...Diphtheria	...
46.	Llantrisant	... 4/ 7/37	... 1/ 8/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
47.	Gallach Goch	...15/ 7/37	...19/ 7/37	...Diphtheria	...
48.	Gallach Goch	...22/ 7/37	...19/ 8/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
49.	Church Village	...26/ 7/37	...15/10/37	...Diphtheria	...Cardiac
50.	Church Village	...28/ 7/37	...25/ 9/37	...Diphtheria	...
51.	Pontyclun	... 1/ 8/37	...30/ 8/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...Otorrhoea
52.	Pontyclun	... 1/ 8/37	...30/ 8/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
53.	Church Village	... 3/ 8/37	...30/ 8/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
54.	Pontyclun	... 7/ 8/37	... 4/ 9/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
55.	Edmondstown	...12/ 8/37	... 9/ 9/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
56.	Pontyclun	...21/ 8/37	... 5/10/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...Enlrgd. Gland
57.	Pontyclun	...24/ 8/37	...26/10/37	...Diphtheria	...Nephritis
58.	Tonyrefail	... 3/ 9/37	... 1/10/37	...Erysipelas	...
59.	Thornastown	... 6/ 9/37	... 8/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...Cardiac
60.	Tonteg	...22/ 9/37	...24/12/37	...Diphtheria	...
61.	Tynant	... 1/10/37	...21/10/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...Measles
62.	Tynant	... 6/10/37	... 2/11/37	...Diphtheria	...
63.	Pontyclun	... 7/10/37	... 6/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
64.	Coedely	... 8/10/37	...22/11/37	...Diphtheria	...Croup
65.	Penrhiwfer	... 9/10/37	... 6/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
66.	Pontypridd	...10/10/37	... 8/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
67.	Pontypridd	...11/10/37	... 8/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
68.	Pontypridd	...11/10/37	... 8/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
69.	Rhydfelen	...11/10/37	...10/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
70.	Beddau	...15/10/37	...12/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
71.	Treforest	...23/10/37	... 4/12/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...Quinsy
72.	Pontypridd	...24/10/37	...20/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
73.	Church Village	...23/10/37	...30/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
74.	Cilfynydd	...26/10/37	...20/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
75.	Beddau	...27/10/37	... 5/ 2/38	...Diphtheria	...
76.	Church Village	...31/10/37	...26/11/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...
77.	Tynant	... 5/11/37	... 2/12/37	...Enteric	...
78.	Church Village	... 7/11/37	... 4/12/37	...Scarlet Fever...	...

Case No.	District.	Date		Disease.	Complications
		Admitted.	Discharged.		
79.	Thomastown	... 8/11/37	... 1/ 1/38	...Enteric	...
80.	Pontypridd	... 9/11/37	... 6/12/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
81.	Pontypridd	... 9/11/37	...24/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	Rhinorrhoea
82.	Tynant	...15/11/37	... 8/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
83.	Tynant	...13/11/37	... 8/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
84.	Tonyrefail	...14/11/37	...29/ 1/38	...Enteric	...
85.	Gilfach Goch	...16/11/37	...14/12/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
86.	Tynant	...17/11/37	... 1/ 3/38	...Diphtheria	...
87.	Gilfach Goch	...20/11/37	... 4/12/37	...Enteric	...
88.	Beddau	...24/11/37	...14/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
89.	Beddau	... 1/12/37	...15/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
90.	Church Village	... 8/12/37	...15/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
91.	Beddau	... 8/12/37	...20/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
92.	Beddau	... 8/12/37	...24/12/37	...Diphtheria	...
93.	Tonyrefail	...11/12/37	...13/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
94.	Pontypridd	...11/12/37	... 8/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
95.	Pontyclun	...15/12/37	...11/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
96.	Gilfach Goch	...15/12/37	...23/ 3/38	...Diphtheria	...
97.	Penycoedcae	...18/12/37	... 8/ 2/38	...Diphtheria	...
98.	Gilfach Goch	...18/12/37	...15/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
99.	Gilfach Goch	...21/12/37	...12/ 2/38	...Scarlet Fever...	Enlgd. Glands
100.	Tonyrefail	...27/12 37	...	...Diphtheria	...
101.	Gilfach Goch	...29/12 37	...26/ 1/37	...Scarlet Fever...	—
102.	Tonyrefail	...30/12/37	...17/ 1/38	...Diphtheria	...
103.	Tonyrefail	...30/12/37	... 2/ 2/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—
104.	Tonyrefail	...30/12/37	...26/ 1/38	...Scarlet Fever...	—

Total Cases—Scarlet Fever	...	...	61
Diphtheria	...	...	35
Enteric	...	...	4
Chicken Pox	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	1

(Signed) L. BASSETT,

Matron.

Prevention of Blindness.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the Prevention of Blindness.

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.

The scheme commenced in 1935 was continued during last year.

The number of applications received for treatment was very encouraging in the Beddau and Llantwit Fardre areas, but somewhat disappointing in the other districts.

The co-operation of head teachers and parents in assisting with the work was much appreciated.

With regard to the actual immunization, the only method used was that of three injections of 1-c.c. of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules (known as T.A.F.).

All children of ten years and over were first given an Anterior Schick test to ascertain if they were susceptible to diphtheria, and if they showed a positive reaction they were treated as above.

SCHOOL.	Inoculated with T.A.F.		*Uncom- pleted Cases.		Uncom- pleted Cases at end of year		<i>Ante</i> Schicked and found Negative
	Under 10 yrs.	Over 10 yrs.	Under 10 yrs.	Over 10 yrs.	Under 10 yrs.	Over 10 yrs.	
Penrhiwfer and Galfach Coch ...	13	2	4	—	—	—	9
Beddau Senior and Junior School ...	9	42	—	—	2	6	15
Church Village Senior and Junior School ...	40	62	3	4	51	2	16
Treated at Infant Welfare Clinics	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	67	106	7	4	53	8	40

*It was rather disappointing in some cases to find that the parents refused to allow the treatment to continue after the first injection.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There were no changes in the sources of supply which are given elsewhere.

The water throughout our area has at times shown much discolouration. In certain parts of the area, such as Tonyrefail, this is extremely marked ; also in the same area there is frequently an insufficient supply of water.

The cause of the discolouration appears to be due to corrosion of the pipes owing to the age of the mains ; and as regards the insufficiency this appears to be due to the house pipes.

The matter was taken up as of some urgency, and representations were made to the Commissioner for Distressed Areas for a grant for relining the mains in the Tonyrefail area. At the time of the initial inquiry the water was tested bacteriologically and chemically and found to be quite sound.

It is hoped that work on this essential improvement, which has been too long delayed, will be taken up in the near future.

Also I wish to put it on record that it is my opinion that the whole water mains and pipes system of the district should have the same consideration.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no important extensions of the sewerage system, but one short extension was made to serve eight houses at Hollybush, Llantwit Fardre.

The scheme to replace the old sewers in Llantrisant is to be commenced early in 1938.

Sewage Effluents.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

	<i>Rhiresacson</i>	<i>Llantrisant Common</i>	<i>Duffryn Isaf</i>	<i>Miskin</i>	<i>Total</i>
Efficient purification ...	9	4	11	11	35
Non-efficient purification ...	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	10	4	11	11	36

In the non-efficient case, steps were taken to remedy the causes.

Roads.

There are very many private roads in the area which are in a deplorable condition, and in some cases are dangerous to traffic and pedestrians. The Private Roads Act seems never to have been put into force.

Sources of Water Supply.

1. Taf Fechan Water Board supplies Llantwit Fardre and part of Llantrisant.
2. Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board supplies Penrhiwfer and Edmondstown, top of Trebanog, upper Tonyrefail, and part of Giffach Goch.
3. Llanilid Reservoir supplies lower Tonyrefail, Coedely, and Pontyclun.
4. Maindy Reservoir supplies Giffach Goch (north part).
5. Cross Inn Reservoir supplies the village of Cross Inn.
6. Tydu Reservoir, which is outside our area, near Pontyclun, is used as a standby.
7. There are a few tanks at the top of Giffach Goch, fed by springs, which supply a few houses near by.

Sewage Disposal Areas.

1. Duffryn Isaf ; whole of Tonyrefail.
2. Pontyclun : Pontyclun, Miskin, Talbot, and a small part of Llantrisant town.
3. Rhiwsaeson (works actually outside) : Llantwit Fardre, Beddau and Tynant.
4. Penycoedcae : Village of Penycoedcae.
5. Cross Inn Road : Cross Inn houses (few).
6. Cross Inn Village : Sewage runs out on to land south of the village.
7. A few houses in Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail : Sewage runs on to land at the back.
8. Gilfach Goch : discharge into Ogmore and Garw main sewer.
9. Penygawsi, Pontyclun : storm-water tanks only.
10. Tonteg : Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board.

Rivers and Streams.

Apart from the purification of sewage, no action has been found necessary.

Closet accommodation.

Closet accommodation in the populous and closely-built areas is entirely on the water-carriage system. The conservancy system is in use at farms and isolated houses only where there is no sewer available, but even these in some cases have water closets connected to cesspools.

Public Cleansing.

There has been no change during the year in the method of collection and disposal of refuse. Household refuse in the Pontyclun-Llantrisant area is collected by the Council's workmen with a covered motor lorry, but in the remaining parts of the district the work is let out on contract.

During the year I made inspections of the refuse tips of the area, and as I regard the matter as of some importance I am giving my observations thereon.

1. *Hendreforgan*.—This tip is within 200 yards of ~~the~~ highway. There was a good deal of loose paper, tins and other hard material about, clearly showing that the dumping was not controlled. Furthermore, there were men hard at it picking up cinders from the tip, in close company with sheep, who were evidently eating some food.

In the first place the Council's rule regarding organic matter, was obviously being violated, and one of the first laws of health was violated by the men working in these conditions.

On the inside of the hedge along the main road near the dumping ground, there was some stagnant water, as well as marshy ground, which was dotted here and there with refuse matter of all sorts. Against the hedge at the back were large masses of loose paper.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I think that the stagnant water should be drained into the brook, which is about 100 yards away.

Steps should be taken for properly controlled dumping of the refuse, by which I mean that loose paper, tins, etc., should not be scattered about, neither should anything which might attract sheep be dumped, nor should men, for their own sakes, be allowed to work in conditions which might easily produce in the long run tuberculosis of the lungs.

Again, these tips are breeding grounds for flies and rats, and the danger to public health from both these agents is perfectly obvious.

Finally, I think the tip is quite satisfactory, *provided the dumping is controlled* according to the Ministry's Rules.

2. *Penrhiwfer*—the extreme end of Ashdale Road. Generally satisfactory, but here also the dumping should be controlled.

3. *Edmondstown*.—Although near the main road, it is so faced that the wind does not blow the loose parts or the dust on to the road, as there is a terrific drop from the top of the tip to the bottom of the field in which it is dumped.

The only objection to this, apart from its nearness to the main road, is that it is difficult to control according to the rules of the Ministry of Health.

4. *Tonyrefail*.—Satisfactory as regards distance from the road, but here again the precautions already mentioned should be carried out.

5. *Soedely*.—This abuts on the main road on one side, with the River Ely on the other side. It is, in my opinion, extremely unsatisfactory.

It gives easy access to children to play and search for whatever they can find. Men were busy at it picking cinders also. I noticed that there were clouds of ashes and dust raised in the air while they were working ; doubtless breathing germ-infected dust, with what results only the future can tell.

Furthermore, much of the refuse matter was falling into the River Ely, causing unnecessary pollution of this little stream.

The Ministry of Health have issued model rules for the control of dumping refuse. Copies of these rules have already been handed to the Council.

Furthermore, the Council have made two excellent regulations of their own regarding the tipping of refuse :—

- (a) No refuse must be dumped within 200 yards of the main highway ;
- (b) No organic matter must be put out by householders for refuse collection.

The question arises whether it would not be worth while in some areas which are adjacent to other authorities to come to some arrangement with the other Authority whereby household refuse can be burnt in a destructor.

Lastly, throughout the area there has been amongst certain householders that lack of regard for general cleanliness and tidiness of the area and public health in general, in that they surreptitiously dump refuse in back lanes, and even on the public highway.

This matter has been reported to the Council on several occasions, and steps have been taken, with only a temporary improvement. If this state of affairs continues, much stronger action must be taken to counteract this pernicious habit.

Smoke abatement.

It has not been necessary to take any action in respect of smoke.

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

Council houses	...	5
Other houses	...	12

Disinfestation is carried out chiefly by means of sulphur dioxide fumigation, followed in some cases by the removal of architraves, picture-rails, etc., and the use of a painter's blow-lamp. In some cases of mild infestation liquid contact insecticides are used.

No steps have been taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

In Council houses disinfestation is carried out by Council workmen under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors, and in other houses by the owner or occupier, according to the instructions of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

There are a few vans, used as dwellings, which have been stationary for a number of years. There are two at Willowford, one at Castellau, one at Beddau, one at Rhiwsaeson, and one at Pontychm.

It is hoped that it will be possible to deal with some of them under the Housing Act, 1935.

The gipsy types of van-owners receive notices to remove vans, but before the Council can do this they have to prove a nuisance.

Schools.

The schools in the district are under the control of the Glamorgan County Council Education Committee.

The sanitary accommodation and water supply of the schools are generally satisfactory.

Shops.

There are no large business premises. Most shops are of the "family" type, with house and shop combined. There are a few "lock-up" shops. They were inspected during the year for the purpose of the Shops Act, 1934, and no action was found necessary.

The large number of empty shops is a sad reflection on the state of trade in the area.

Legal Proceedings.

- (1) Housing Act, 1930—Application to County Court for Order to enforce Demolition Orders made in respect of three cottages at Llantwit Fardre. Order granted in one case, and undertaking given by owner to repair the remaining two cottages to Council's satisfaction.
- (2) Public Health Act, 1935 (Sec. 73).—Summons issued against two Defendants for distributing toys in exchange for rags or similar articles. The Justices issued a warning and the Defendants were ordered to pay 4/- costs each.
- (3) Public Health Act, 1875—Order made against the owner of a cottage at Llantrisant to abate a nuisance and to carry out certain repairs.—Order complied with. No penalty imposed, but Defendants ordered to pay three guineas towards the costs.
- (4) Public Health Act, 1875—Order made against owner of house in Church Village to comply with Statutory Notice to repair the property. Order made and complied with.

Housing.

There are throughout the whole area a comparatively large number of houses which are defective in one way or another, usually the chief complaint being dampness; and this is not entirely due to the age of the houses and the lack of such necessities as a damp-proof course, but to negligence in ordinary repairs, such as roofing, drain pipes, etc. It must be mentioned also that the general subsoil of the district is of a damp nature and the land around many of these older houses has not been properly excavated and drained.

This continual bad state of affairs must have some adverse effect on the health of the inhabitants, and when one considers such adverse conditions, together with overcrowding in relation to tuberculosis, it is still more important to proceed swiftly with the building of new and healthy houses.

A tuberculosis patient should not only have a separate bed to himself, but a separate bedroom. There should be sufficient space around a house to allow of a shelter being put up for the use of the person who is most in contact with the tuberculous patient or for the use of a patient who has recently returned from a sanatorium. In the majority of cases these conditions cannot be fulfilled.

It is to be regretted that many houses, both private and Council houses, are kept in a verminous and dirty condition. Much may be done by the Council as regards their own houses to prevent this sort of thing happening.

There is still estimated to be a fair amount of overcrowding. There is also a deal of migration going on inside the district, that is, one family moving about perhaps three or four times during the year to various sub-let houses. This is obviously unsatisfactory in many ways.

During the year fifteen houses were erected by private enterprise.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	717
Number of inspections made for the purpose	1073
Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	Nil
Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous, etc., as to be unfit for habitation	Nil
Number of houses (exclusive of those in preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit	163

Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	94
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers :—

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of houses in which defects were remedied :	
By owners	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	69
--	----

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

By owners	69
By Local Authority	Nil

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	47
---	----

Number of houses demolished	Nil
------------------------------------	-----

(but the Order will become effective on completion of 45 new houses.)

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

Number of separate tenements, etc., in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
---	---

Number of Closing Orders which were determined ...	Nil
--	-----

(but the Order will become effective on completion of 9 new houses).

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

Number of houses overcrowded at end of year	125
--	-----

Number of families dwelling therein	185
--	-----

Number of persons dwelling therein	1076
---	------

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
---	----

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	Nil
--	-----

Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
--	-----

(The Council propose erecting four houses under their abatement scheme as a first instalment.)

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	19	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	51	—	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises)	10	—	—
TOTALS	80	—	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
Want of Cleanliness... ..	1	1
Other Nuisances	2	2
Sanitary accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	—	—
TOTALS	3	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Cowsheds and dairies are visited periodically, and steps are taken to see that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are complied with.

Samples of any grade of milk may be taken by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological examination. They are empowered to take samples of Tuberculin-tested Milk on behalf of the County Council.

The County Sanitary Inspectors also take samples of various milks, and this power is also given to the Glamorgan County Police.

Milk Examinations.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

(Samples taken by local Sanitary Inspectors.)

TYPE OF MILK.					
	Tuberculin-Tested	Pasteurised.	Ordinary or Ungraded	Accredited.	Total
Satisfactory ...	65	22	27	3	100
Unsatisfactory ...	2	6	14	2	24
Fairly satisfactory	—	2	—	—	2
Total ...	50	30	41	5	126

Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli : 1 negative.

Examinations for Enteric Organisms : 5 all negative.

During the year a new test, known as the "methylene blue" reduction test, was introduced for the purpose of examining milk samples.

Altogether, there were 19 more samples of milk taken by our own Inspectors during the year than in 1936. There were, on the other hand, more samples unsatisfactory than in the previous year. To some extent, the results are not comparable as the new "methylene blue" test produced results classed as unsatisfactory, whereas previously under the old method they would be regarded as satisfactory.

It is significant, however, that it is in the ordinary or ungraded milks that this increase of unsatisfactory results has chiefly occurred.

Meat Inspection.

Slaughter-houses and butchers' shops are regularly visited, and meat and food inspection generally is carried out as in previous years. The majority of the butchers in the district have now installed automatically controlled-refrigerators for the storing of meat.

Humane Killer.

In the Byelaws there is a provision that the mechanical stunning of animals is compulsory. This applies to all animals killed in the slaughter-houses in the district.

This regulation should be enforced. All the slaughter-houses in the district are private. It is a point worthy of consideration whether it is not advisable to have one public abattoir to serve the whole area or join with another authority, instead of the large number of private slaughter-houses in the area at present.

Ice-cream.

The premises of vendors who sell proprietary ice creams, such as Lyons, are registered at the Council Offices. These premises are liable to inspection, but there is no definite registration of other premises where ice cream is made and sold, but their premises are visited under the Foods and Drugs Acts.

Meat Inspection.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.



	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	279	14	73	2510	1251
All diseases except Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	9	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	2	1	90	20
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	13.97	14.28	1.37	3.94	1.59
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	6	—	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	5.73	42.85	—	1.75	—

**SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT BY
THE LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER, 1937.**

Number of houses inspected	717
Number of houses repaired—	
After service of statutory notices	69
After service of informal notices	94
	163
Number of new water-closets erected	9
Number of new flushing cisterns fixed	43

Number of stoneware gully-traps substituted for iron ones	4
Number of cases of infectious diseases investigated ...	101
Number of houses disinfected	118
Number of cesspools emptied	41
Number of visits to common lodging-houses	3
Number of visits to factories, workshops, etc.	81
Number of visits to slaughter-houses	827
Number of visits to cowsheds	183
Number of cowsheds altered and reconstructed	4
Number of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	105
Number of samples of water taken for examination ...	12
Number of samples of other foodstuffs taken for examination	16
Number of animal carcasses inspected—	
Cattle (including calves)	366
Sheep	2510
Pigs	1251
	—4127
Meat found to be unfit and destroyed	4055 lbs.
Other foods found to be unfit and destroyed—	
Rabbits	12
Boxes of Pears	9

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY in the Year 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		Rate of incidence per 1,000 Population.					
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under one year.	Small Pox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Enteric fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	
England and Wales	...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	—	2.33	1.49	0.05	0.37	1.36
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	—	2.56	1.81	0.06	0.43	1.58
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations — 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	...	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	—	2.42	1.38	0.04	0.34	1.20
London	...	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	—	2.09	1.93	0.05	0.44	1.18
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	...	17.07	0.28	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.53	4.7	69	—	1.79	1.42	0.29	0.20	0.89

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:	Puerperal Sepsis.			Others.			Total
	per 1,000 Total Births ...	0.94	...	2.17	...	3.11	
The maternal mortality rates for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre:	per 1,000 Total Births ...	4.7	...	7.0	...	11.7	

Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1937 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents Registered in District.	Of Residents not Registered in District.	Under 1 yr. of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	11070	—	328	34.4	158	16.6	—	—	51	155	158	15.5
1904	12097	—	465	38.4	191	15.7	—	—	63	135	191	15.7
1914	18228	—	743	40.7	258	14.1	3	—	73	98	255	11.3
1915	20982	—	692	32.9	250	12.34	2	5	69	99	253	12.1
1916	22628	—	657	29.0	236	11.3	—	—	52	97	236	11.3
1917	23382	628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918	20868	662	635	26.0	218	1.6	4	16	53	80	230	10.0
1919	24361 23386											
1920	24318	835	812	33.3	262	10.7	12	27	69	82	277	11.3
1921	26060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1922	26640	678	678	25.49	294	11.03	4	29	76	97.3	294	11.03
1923	26720	733	733	27.43	273	10.2	2	30	54	74	273	11.2
1924	26790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1925	27380	705	705	25.75	262	9.5	3	54	53	75	313	11.53
1926	26880	657	657	24.44	232	8.6	6	37	58	88	269	9.67
1927	26410	561	561	21.24	270	10.2	4	55	43	77	325	12.31
1928	24000	564	564	23.5	240	10.0	6	47	37	66	281	11.7
1929	25260	526	526	20.8	222	8.7	2	56	39	74	276	10.9
1930	25260	527	527	20.86	189	7.4	5	61	33	63	250	9.89
1931	26290	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1932	26070	463	494	18.94	266	10.2	7	57	48	95	316	12.12
1933	26150	456	489	18.69	234	8.9	4	65	33	67	295	11.28
1934	25960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09

T. ISLWYN EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PONTYCLUN,
26th June, 1938.

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, INFANT
MORTALITY RATE, TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE AND
POPULATION (in 1,000's) FOR THE LAST 18 YEARS.

B.R. — BIRTH RATE.

D.R. — DEATH RATE.

Pop. — POPULATION (in Thousands).

I.M.R.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

T.D.R.—TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

(in relation to Total Deaths).

1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

